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WOOD POINTS OUT ADVANTAGES OF MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS

Will Attract National Attention to the Need of Great Reserve Force for Service in Case of War.

OBLIGATORY SERVICE IS AN IMPOSSIBILITY

But He Believes Some Training Should Be Compulsory to Citizens in Order to Be Prepared.

Washington, March 26.—Now that the attention of every American citizen is directed towards the regular army through the Texas maneuvers, army officials hope that the question of creating a reserve force for national defense will be favorably acted upon in congress.

It is no secret that the resources of the regular army have been sorely taxed to send a complete division of regulars into Texas. There are now engaged in the maneuvers nearly 26,000 regulars more than one-fourth of the entire regular army stationed in the United States. To secure a mobile force of this size, it has been necessary to withdraw thirty-six companies of coast artillery from the vicinity of New York City, Hampton Roads, and the gulf cities, equip them in infantry, and send them to Galveston to make up the required number of troops.

In times of war, army officials say, it would be suicidal to withdraw coast defense forces, as infantry, when the coast defenses are now manned only by a force of 19,000 men. It will take at least 120,000 trained men to properly handle man, and defend the coast fortifications that are already erected and in commission.

Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, United States army, is hopeful that the maneuvers will direct public attention to the need of a reserve corps as a great national defense. The question of creating a reserve is now being studied by military experts of the war department, and it will be threshed out and presented for action at the coming session of congress, if possible, and not at the extra session, at the regular session that convenes next December.

"I think we should look ahead, said General Wood, "to building up a well organized reserve for a maximum amount of money. We cannot have military service in this country—that could only be for six months or so—because, but I think we should organize a reasonable reserve, and we can do it, if we make our enforcements in the regular army and in the militia, say ten years, ten years of service with the colors, or three, if you like, and the remainder, eight or seven years absolutely free from all obligations to serve in the colors except in case of war. That would mean free from duty and local state duty, with no obligation but to attend maneuvers every other year for a period of eight days. At the present time, we are losing from the militia and the regular army combined about 14,000 men a year."

If we gave these members of a reserve a small sum per month, whatever congress might think wise, with no obligations except to come to the colors in time of war, and to attend maneuvers every two or three years for eight days we should soon accumulate a reserve of nearly 200,000 men. These men would all be trained soldiers, who passed through the regulars or the militia, and could have had three or four periods of maneuvers of 8 days each—any twenty-two days can at the maximum number in a period of eight years, which is not much. That would give us 200,000 men who would stand right behind the regular army which would approximate 100,000, with a militia of probably 150,000. Such a reserve force would give us an army of 500,000 men immediately available for war. The only obligation these men would have, in addition to the service obligation I have mentioned, is to keep the adjutant general of the army and the adjutant general of the states informed of their whereabouts."

"We are spreading out all over the world now, and our responsibilities are growing, consequently our difficulties are increasing, and we are not going to have much time to get ready, if one comes."

"A considerable number of the reservists would be assigned to the coast artillery during the maneuvers of the regulars, militia and reservists each year, in order to keep the reserves thoroughly up to changes which have occurred since their period of service."

"This question of an organized reserve is an important one and is well worth consideration as it would give the nation an available force of nearly million of trained fighting men."

"Our situation today," continued General Wood, "is just this: We have an army of 82,000 men of whom nearly 38,000 are in the Philippines."

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NEED OF RESERVE MILITARY FORCES



GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

LIMANTOUR TO BE PRESIDENT AND TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Happy Solution of Mexican Situation Expected This Week; Limantour Satisfactory to American Interests.

MINISTER ARRIVES IN CITY OF MEXICO

Great Crowd Greets Him at the Train; Rebels Today Threaten to Take Hermosillo, Sonora.

(Associated Press)

MEXICO CITY, March 29.—Finance Minister Limantour arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. A great crowd of people awaited him at the railway station. Senator Limantour went direct from the train to his suburban home.

Limantour was given a warm greeting. Clouds of citizens hailed him as the "savior of his country."

On the way to the automobile the minister stopped several times to listen to addresses by students, workmen and others.

To Be President?

NEW YORK, March 29.—Senator Jose Yves Limantour is on his way to Mexico City to assume the presidency of the Mexican government for a term at least according to Gustavo A. Madero, brother of the Mexican revolutionary leader. The retirement of Diaz, Madero says, will pave the way to a peaceful settlement of the revolution and the holding of a general election at which a representative of the majority of all the others will be elected president.

Limantour Satisfactory.

Washington, March 29.—Should Senator Limantour be made president of Mexico it is probable the American troops along the border will be withdrawn. President Limantour would no doubt satisfactory to American interests in Mexico.

THOUSAND ACRES WILL BE SEDED

Local District Forest Office Completes Plans for Seeding Large Acreage to Trees in New Mexico.

In co-operation with the supervisors of the different national forests concerned the district office of the forest service in this city has just completed plans for the seeding of 1,000 acres this spring.

The object is to reforest areas within certain of the national forests which are now unproductive because of fires, windfalls and other agencies. The most extensive reforestation in New Mexico is that planned for the Pecos national forest, where approximately 500,000 pounds of western yellow pine and Douglas fir seed will be sown on an area of 700 acres.

The plan also covers forests in Arizona, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Florida which are under the supervision of the local district office in the regions best adapted for the growth of particular attention is being paid to the propagation of black walnut. This tree yields nuts now as one of the most valuable woods which this country produces. Even black walnut stamps bring fancy prices in the export trade.

In addition to seeds of other valuable hardwoods a total of 21,000 pounds of black walnut will be sown this spring on the forests in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Asked to Make Peace.

Guadalajara, Sonora, Mexico, Sunday, March 29.—Rebels have agreed in the news that the revolutionaries are twelve miles from the town. They are almost unprotected by soldiers.

May Take Hermosillo.

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Thirty Men Killed.

El Paso, Tex., March 29.—In a fight Thursday at Chileno Spring, near Torreon, thirty federate and insurrectionists were killed.

Captain Duran of the federales was among the killed. Sexto Cugle, a commander of Maximorros commanded the rebels.

No Place for Americans.

El Paso, Tex., March 29.—The Mexican insurrection is no place for American boys or American men. The conditions are all hostile to them. The federal troops will show them little mercy and the insurrectionists don't care whether they are killed or not.

H. C. Converse of Glendale, Calif., stated this statement today after a visit to the Juarez jail with his son, Lawrence Converse, who with Edwin E. Hale of Pittsburgh, is confined on the charge of participating in the Mexican insurrection. Mr. Converse said the two boys are being better treated since the state department interested itself and experts they will soon be released.

A stay of proceedings looking to the cancellation of entries or water right applications because of failure to make payment of the building charge will become effective as to all entries and water right applications subject to the public notices and orders heretofore issued upon the payment on or before March 31, 1911, of the charges for operation and maintenance for the year 1910, provided all prior charges for operation and maintenance are paid, and subject also to compliance with the conditions of a public notice to be hereafter issued, which will provide for an increased building charge, which shall be determined after further investigation. Such stay of proceedings shall remain in effect until further announcement by means of a public notice or otherwise.

Upon failure to make payment as herein required, on or before March 31, 1911, the entry or water right application or both, as the case may be, which would otherwise be subject to cancellation, will be promptly canceled without further notice.

All applications for water rights filed under the provisions of notices heretofore issued and for which the payment necessary to avoid cancellation shall have been made on or before March 31, 1911, shall be continued in effect.

RIDDLE HIM WITH LEAD IS THREAT

Kentucky Minister Gets An Anonymous Communication Telling Him to Cut Out Fight on the Saloons.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

Mayville, Ky., March 29.—An anonymous letter writer, signing himself "Citizen," has informed Rev. H. F. Chatman, pastor of the First M. E. church here, that unless he desists in denouncing saloons, gambling places and immoral resorts said to exist in the city, his body will be riddled with lead.

This is the second anonymous note received by the minister. He says he does not fear the writer of the letter, and will prove it by continuing his fight on places of iniquity here.

The police are investigating the source of the note. The threat of immediate assassination has stirred members of Dr. Chatman's congregation to a high pitch.

JAP FEVER STILL SUBJECT OF TALK

Purchase of Battleships By South American Republic May Be Japanese Scheme: Japs and Mexico Friendly.

Washington, March 29.—There is no necessity for action by the United States, not only to forestall an alliance between Mexico and Japan, but also to block an effort on the part of the Japanese to make use of several South American republics in what this government believes to be secret preparations for war, known here today as "String."

First, the purchase of battleships by Brazil and the Argentine Republic and the reported contemplated similar purchases by other South American republics who can have no possible need for such vessels, who may be acting as agents for Japan.

Second, the recent unbroken diplomatic activities of Japan in South America and particularly in Mexico, where it might almost be said a close intimacy has sprung up."

Third, fear that Mexico, despite its protestations of friendliness for this country, would readily do all in its power to strengthen the Japanese position because of the inherent hatred which every Mexican has for every

Chinese.

These reasons were given by a high official of the government who is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Mexico.

"There is every reason to believe that Japan is preparing for war with the United States and is exerting all its diplomatic wiles to strengthen its position through Mexico."

The United States is aware of the fact that certain South American republics have been buying large battleships for which they can have no possible use. I believe that certain members of the administration suspect that these ships in reality are being bought for Japan."

Diaz Thick With Japs.

Victoria, B. C., March 29.—Japanese newspaper received here by the Steamer Ning Chou comment on the increasing friendliness between Mexico and Japan.

It is reported by vernacular papers that arrangements have been made for a visit to Japan by the son of President Diaz and suite in September next to return the visit of Mr. Uchida, Japanese ambassador to the United States, to Mexico.

FAVORITE BOOKS ARE BARRED

New York No Longer Has Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, Jr., Books in the Public Libraries.

James G. DARDEN AND BRIDE HERE

Mrs. Darden Was Formerly Miss Mason of Florida; They Did Not Elope, He Says.

James G. Darden and bride, formerly Miss Mason of Jacksonville, Fla., the daughter of H. D. Mason, a retired man of wealth, arrived in Albuquerque on the limited today and are guests at the Alvarado. They were married last month and since then have been on a tour of the east, spending much of their time in New York and Washington. Mr. Darden said that he had come to New Mexico to remain.

I understand that press dispatches stated that we closed," said Mr. Darden. "You may correct that impression if you will. Both of Mrs. Darden's parents were present at the ceremony and we were married with their consent."

Mr. Darden is a handsome young woman and is greatly interested in the west, although she says it doesn't compare with the sunny southland on first view, but she believes she will find it when she becomes better acquainted.

Mr. Darden said he had left Washington only a few days ago.

No one can tell what to expect from the extra session of congress, as political Washington is greatly unsettled," said Mr. Darden. "I believe, however, from what conversation I have had with members of congress today, that when I know personally that New Mexico and Arizona will be admitted at the extra session.

That however, is merely an opinion. Many things may happen at the extra session and members of congress are both to make a forecast at this time.

Concerning the massing of troops along the Mexican border, Mr. Darden says that in Washington the rumors are as many as in other sections of the country.

"From what I could learn," he said, "the war department appears to fear that the many Japanese who have been flocking into Mexico in large numbers are being sent there for a sinister purpose. It is even said in some circles that Japanese money and arms are behind the revolutionaries when Dr. Washington admitted he wanted to go."

Dr. Washington was so afraid that exaggerated reports of the war which he was continually told that a negro had been hanging around the barracks acting suspiciously. He walked up to the man and asked him what he wanted across there.

No answer being given he grabbed the negro, turned the man with his back to him and said what he wanted and then when he went after the negro the latter fled down twice in his efforts to escape.

Dr. Washington told the judge that he came to the basement with his wife when he was continually told that a negro had been hanging around the barracks acting suspiciously. He walked up to the man and asked him what he wanted across there.

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